

USAID/Indonesia
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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Please Note:

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

A Challenging Development Setting

Entering the fifth year of a comprehensive democratic transition and effort to recover from the Asian Financial Crisis, Indonesia is attempting a major transformation its political and economic landscape while simultaneously addressing multiple crises - from terrorism and inter-ethnic, sectarian and separatist violence to endemic corruption and rising poverty. As the world's largest Muslim country, Indonesia plays an important role in U.S. Government foreign policy efforts to combat terrorism and maintain political stability in Southeast Asia. Indonesia's importance also stems from its enormous natural resources, rich biodiversity, and strategic location across key shipping lanes linking Europe, the Middle East, and Asia.

Indonesia is making important strides as the country begins to realize dividends from the stability brought about by the Megawati Government. A Constitutional amendment in 2002 revamped the electoral process allowing for direct election of the President and Vice President, the removal of non-elected military appointees in Parliament, and a new chamber for regional representatives. The Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in Aceh offers an opportunity to end decades of conflict and reduce threats to Indonesia's territorial integrity, a major U.S. foreign policy goal. An ambitious decentralization effort to transfer authorities and resources from the central to local governments has proceeded far more smoothly than anticipated; more than two million workers have been transferred from central to local government rolls without a breakdown in government services. A vibrant civil society and media are pushing the reform process. The national contraceptive prevalence rate has remained stable. Annual targets for bank and corporate debt restructuring have been met consistently and the reduction of massive energy subsidies is easing pressures on the national budget (although provoking considerable social and political reaction). Progress was made in easing tensions in the Maluku and central Sulawesi resulting in the return of some internally displaced persons.

Indonesia still has tremendous work to do in the coming years to overcome the deeply entrenched legacies of 30 years of military authoritarian rule, to consolidate gains made in building democracy, and to complete reforms required for sustainable long-term economic growth. Corruption permeates all levels of society, politics, and the economy, seriously undermining reform efforts. The capture and conviction of Tommy Soeharto marked a significant breakthrough for justice sector reform, but must be balanced against failures to move against other political and corporate criminals or to prosecute meaningfully those responsible for human rights abuses in East Timor, Papua or Aceh. Major components of the political and economic reform agenda have bogged down in the National Parliament. Although the economy showed signs of improvement with a stronger rupiah and bullish stock market, Gross Domestic Product for 2002 - affected in part by fallout from the bombings in Bali -- stayed at the 2001 rate of 3.5%, well below the forecasted 5% and the level Indonesia needs to reduce poverty and create sufficient jobs for new entrants into the employment market. An unattractive legal and security climate continued to discourage new investment and jeopardize existing investments as major corporations reevaluated Indonesia's competitiveness. Rising unemployment has pushed many people below the poverty line. More than 1.3 million Indonesians remain displaced by ethnic, religious, and separatist violence. Declining government resources for health imperils many Indonesians, and HIV/AIDS is spreading at an alarming rate among high-risk populations.

The terrorist bombing on Bali in October 2002 was a watershed event for Indonesia. The country, perceived as a reluctant partner in the Global War on Terrorism post-September 11, has begun to come to grips with the real threat that terrorism represents to its own future. The Government has shown an increased willingness, beginning with the issuance of a strong presidential decree on anti-terrorism, to confront the threat directly. The police have continued an aggressive investigation into the Bali and Makassar bombings, including close collaboration with Australian and U.S. counterparts and has arrested a number of key figures with alleged links to terrorism. The Government has intensified pressure on suspected terrorist groups, and shown a new willingness to cooperate with the international community on counter terrorism. It has increased attention to developing financial crimes countermeasures, particularly

the terrorist financing components of the new anti-money laundering law. Muslim leadership in the country moved from the sidelines to the front pages in calling for peace, tolerance and understanding as Indonesia grapples with the terrorism threat that is closer to home than previously acknowledged. The changes since October offer hope that the kind of partnership sought by the U.S. to achieve foreign policy objectives related to counter terrorism and regional stability can be realized in Indonesia.

Indonesia is plagued by an array of sectarian and religious based conflicts in strategic areas as well as conflict rooted in control over lucrative natural resources. USAID targets assistance in six regions of Indonesia, many of which are experiencing conflict. In Aceh, USAID support for the Henry Dunant Center's negotiation efforts led to the signing of a Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in December 2002. More than 650,000 internally displaced persons throughout Indonesia benefited from USAID assistance in 2002. USAID assisted conflict prevention efforts to reduce tension in the Maluku, including Ambon, and in Central Sulawesi. The USAID Natural Resource Management program is dealing with resource-based conflict by increasing sustainable access through rationalized land use planning, including recognition of tenure rights, strengthening the capacity of national park management and monitoring, and encouraging community participation. USAID democracy programs are helping reduce community tensions related to the debate over religion by ensuring that moderate Muslim voices are heard. USAID also supports conflict prevention and mitigation programs, such as human rights advocacy, community dialogues, and reconciliation activities in both regional conflict areas, such as Aceh and Papua, as well as population centers such as Jakarta and Surabaya.

USAID Role and Response

The program focuses on 1) accelerating Indonesia's democratic transition; 2) promoting economic recovery and growth, including energy sector reform; 3) facilitating Indonesia's decentralization process; 4) reducing the threat of conflict in strategic areas of Indonesia; 5) strengthening natural resources management; and 6) improving the health of women and children.

USAID resources benefit the citizens of Indonesia, particularly vulnerable women and children, internally displaced persons, victims of natural disasters, and urban and rural poor; Government of Indonesia institutions, including the National Parliament, key economic and political ministries, political parties, and independent regulatory bodies; and Indonesian civil society institutions including media and non-governmental organizations. USAID supports activities to increase the effective voice of women in community, regional and national issues related to politics, labor, trafficking, human rights, civil society, natural resource management, health and business.

Two years into the country strategy, significant results were realized in policy and technical assistance programs supporting Indonesia's efforts to carry out priority economic and political reforms. All mission strategic objectives met or exceeded planned targets for 2002. Key achievements for this reporting period include:

- USAID programs contributed directly to the passage of a constitutional amendment allowing for direct elections, the removal of military appointees in Parliament, and the creation of a new chamber for regional representatives;
- Economic technical assistance programs helped Indonesia achieve 2002 targets for bank and corporate debt restructuring, continue to reduce massive energy subsidies to ease pressure on the national budget, and enact important new laws on money laundering and electricity restructuring;
- Local governments have risen to the challenge of decentralization and, with USAID assistance, are improving their management, encouraging greater citizen participation, and successfully fending off attempts to re-centralize power;
- USAID assistance helped generate more vocal leadership from moderate Muslim organizations on issues of terrorism, tolerance, and peace through the expanded Islam and Civil Society program;
- The USAID-supported Henry Dunant Center played a catalytic role in negotiating the signing of the December 2002 Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in Aceh;

- USAID community development plans placed nearly a million hectares of forest and coastline under better management and protection, contributing significantly to the Mission's Global Climate Change efforts through the protection of carbon sinks and promoting carbon sequestration;
- Health programs improved HIV/AIDS surveillance capacity among high-risk populations, increased the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, maintained a stable national contraceptive prevalence rate, and helped ensure that 75% of Indonesian children under five received Vitamin A supplementation; and
- Humanitarian assistance activities, including a major Title II food aid Transitional Activity Program benefiting 320,000 people, responded quickly and effectively to the needs of Indonesia's growing urban and rural poor, internally displaced populations, and victims of natural disasters.

USAID also launched four public-private alliances investing \$7.75 million to leverage approximately \$17 million in matching funds from private sector alliance partners for work on illegal logging, cocoa production, clean air, and regional development in Papua.

Cooperation with Other USG and Donor Agencies

The United States is the second largest bilateral donor in Indonesia behind Japan. Other major bilateral donors include the Netherlands, Australia, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Canada. Through flexible and responsive programming, USAID plays a leadership role among donors, most notably in elections assistance, civil society development, decentralization, forestry, and health and humanitarian assistance. USAID works closely with the major multilateral donors: the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the European Union, and the United Nations agencies. The World Bank-chaired Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI) coordinates donor assistance to Indonesia. The United Nations-led Partnership for Governance also coordinates donor interventions on civil society, corporate governance, anticorruption, decentralization, justice sector reform, and poverty reduction.

Donor coordination is excellent. USAID-developed health sector training and curriculum models are being replicated by other donors such as AusAID, World Bank, ADB, and United Nations agencies to scale up standardized approaches to quality services delivery. USAID is addressing trade issues in the forestry sector in coordination with other bilateral and multi-lateral donors through the Donor's Forestry Forum. Several new activities directly incorporate market assessments and build trade capacity for local farmers. In addition, USAID is addressing sustainable trade issues through its participation in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in cooperation with the UNDP.

Effective cooperation between USAID, the Department of State, the Department of Treasury, and Department of Justice is an important element of the USG foreign assistance program in Indonesia, in the areas of public diplomacy, media strengthening, civic education, anti-trafficking, women's rights, and justice sector reform.

Environmental Compliance: The Mission's Strategic Objectives and related activities are in compliance with previously approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE) and Environmental Assessments (AE). The Mission does not anticipate any issues related to the implementation of requirements under 22 CFR216 in FY 2003. A threshold determination of environmental impact is made during the activity design process by the Mission Environmental Officer in consultation with activity managers and SO team leaders.

The current status of IEE by Strategic Objective:

497-007: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened: Categorical Exclusion; no further action required.

497-008: Health of Women and Children Improved: Categorical Exclusion; no further action required.

497-009: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduce: Categorical Exclusion: no further action required.

497-010: Decentralized and Local Government: Categorical Exclusion: no further action required.

497-011: Foundation Set for Rapid, Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth: Categorical Exclusion; no further action required.

497-012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resource Management: Categorical Exclusion; no further action required.

497-013: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened: Categorical Exclusion; no further action required.

IEE in process:

497-010: Basic Education Program

497-012: Global Development Alliance programs covering 2002 through 2004

New activities requiring Environmental Reviews:

497-007: Election Program

497-009: New Programs in Aceh and Bali related to conflict prevention

497-011: New Macroeconomic Policy Program

All new activities are likely to be categorical exclusion.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

497-007 Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened

IR 7.1 Key National and Local Level Government Institutions Made More Responsive and Effective

IR 7.1.1 National Policy Making Processes Made More Responsive and Effective

IR 7.1.2 Local Legislatures in Selected Areas Made More Responsive and Effective

IR 7.1.3 Political Parties at National Level and in Selected Localities Made More Responsive and Effective

IR 7.2 Increased Citizen Participation in Governance

IR 7.2.1 Civil Society Organizations' impact on policy making and implementation increased

IR 7.2.2 Civil Society Organizations' Ability to Increase Citizen Participation in Governance Increased

IR 7.2.3 Increase Capacity of the Media to Inform Citizens About Key National and Local Issues

IR 7.3 Capacity and Support for Justice Sector Reform Increased

IR 7.3.1 Constituencies for Justice Sector Reform Expanded and Strengthened

IR 7.3.2 Use of Legal Mechanisms to Redress Abuses of Power Increased

Discussion:

497-008 Health of Women and Children Improved

IR 8.1 Policy Environment for Reproductive and Child Health Improved

IR 8.2 Health Service Strengthened to Improve Access, Quality and Sustainability

IR 8.3 Women, Families and Communities Empowered to Take Responsibility for Improving Health

Discussion:

497-009 Impact of Conflicts and Crises Reduced

- IR 9.1 Improved Welfare of Populations Affected by Natural or Man-made Disasters
- IR 9.2 Food Security for Vulnerable Populations Improved
- IR 9.3 Indigenous Efforts and Capacity to Resolve Conflict and Promote Reconciliation Strengthened

Discussion:**497-010 Decentralized and Participatory Local Government**

- IR 10.1 Appropriate Environment Established to Enable Effective Local Government
- IR 10.2 Local Government Capacity Strengthened to Deliver Effective Services
- IR 10.3 Participation Increased in Local Government Decision-making
- IR 10.4 Associations of Local Government and Officials Established as Advocates

Discussion:**497-011 Foundation Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth**

- IR 11.1 Sound Economic Policy and Institutions
- IR 11.2 A Conducive Legal and Regulatory Framework
- IR 11.3 Open Access to Economic Opportunity
- IR 11.4 Knowledgeable Public Participation in Economic Decision-Making

Discussion:**497-012 Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources Management**

- IR 12.1 Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders for natural resource decision-making and management clarified
- IR 12.2 Capacity of Local Stakeholders to Manage Natural Resource Improved
- IR 12.3 Broader and More Knowledgeable Public Demand for Sustainable NRM formed

Discussion:**497-013 Energy Sector Governance Strengthened**

- IR 13.1 Energy Sector Reform Implemented
- IR 13.2 Broader and More Knowledgeable Participation in Energy Sector Reform
- IR 13.3 Environmentally Friendly Investment in Management of the Energy Sector Increased

Discussion:**497-XXX State Dept & BHR Funds****Discussion:**

Selected Performance Measures - Indonesia

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	4		USAID launched 4 public-private alliances investing \$7.75 million to leverage approximately \$17 million in matching funds from private sector alliance partners for illegal logging, cocoa production, clean air and regional development in Papua. The partners are BP, The Nature Conservancy, World Wildlife Fund, ACDI/VOCA, Masterfood, and the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy.
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	0		
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	17000000		
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
497-011 Foundation Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth	Yes		USAID helped JITF (corporate debt restructuring agency) to restructure \$18.9 billion in corporate debt, and helped IBRA (bank restructuring agency) to return \$4.86 billion of bad debt returned to State Budget, meeting IMF targets. USAID contractor implementation reports and data.
497-013 Energy Sector Governance Strengthened	Yes		USAID technical assistance led directly to the enactment of a new electricity law in September 2002, that will restructure the industry to introduce competition. USAID contractor implementation reports.
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
497-009 Impact of Conflicts and Crises Reduced	Yes		Title II Transitional Assistance Program (TAP) provided 320,000 urban and rural poor beneficiaries with improved security, temporary employment and income through food-for-work based community rehabilitation programs. NGO partners data and reports.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded			

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)

Male	Female	Total	

b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)

Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

497-012 Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources Management

Yes		
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USAID community development plans placed nearly a million hectares of forest and coastline under better management and protection. These plans are being replicated rapidly as others areas learn of the benefits of participatory and transparent co-management. In addition, the Government of Indonesia made more than 180 policy decisions in 2002 in a participatory and transparent manner with local communities.

Target indicator data was collected each year by respective project partners.

a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)

950000			
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b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)

523000			
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Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

497-008 Health of Women and Children Improved

Yes		
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National contraceptive prevalence remains stable from pre-crisis rates (1997)

Indonesian Family Life Survey 2000. Modern methods. Result of 2002 DHS expected in 2003.

Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)

54.7%		
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Indonesian Family Life Survey 2000. Modern methods

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

497-008 Health of Women and Children Improved

No		
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Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)

Male	Female	Total	

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)

Male	Female	Total	

Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	0 Male	0 Female	Total	Essential USAID technical assistance is helping vitamin A capsule coverage rates remain high, with 75% of children under five (approximately 18 million children) receiving a dose once in the last six months. Helen Keller International, population-based survey data from 12 sites in 9 provinces (Nutritional Surveillance Survey, NSS). Ministry of Health and World Health Organization statistics and reports. Gender disaggregated data is not available.
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No			National Immunization Days (NID) held in FY 2002 increased polio vaccine coverage rate.

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

497-008 Health of Women and Children Improved	Yes			Standards and guidelines to improve clinical practice in both pre-service and in-service training develop by USAID partner are being used by 65 teaching academies, 6 teaching hospitals and 9 private midwifery practices.	USAID contractor implementation reports and data.
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	70%				In the area served by USAID programs.

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

497-008 Health of Women and Children Improved	N/A				The program just started in FY 2002.
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)					Condom (free) distribution data will be available in 2003.
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)					
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%				Data will be available in 2003.
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)					Data will be available in 2003.
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		Data will be available in 2003.
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%				Data will be available in 2003.
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics					
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance	10				

Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support					
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance					
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children					
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services					
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months					
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.					
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)					
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months					Data will be available in 2003.
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs					Data will be available in 2003.
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers					Data will be available in 2003.
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance					Data will be available in 2003.
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment					
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program					
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	216 Male	2,713 Female	2,929 Total		
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	8,000 Male	10,000 Female	18,000 Total		
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	No				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	No				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		Data will be available in 2003.

b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		TBD
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total		
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
497-008 Health of Women and Children Improved	N/A				The program just started in FY 2002.
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)					
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)	70000				70,000 impregnated bed-nets will be distributed, not sold, in FY 2003.
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%				
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%				
Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
497-007 Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened	Yes			A strong collaborative partnership between the Supreme Court and USAID-funded civil society organization secured reform on class action regulation, court-annexed mediation, and the governance audit of priority judicial reforms	Semi-annual report from grantees
USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
497-007 Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened	Yes			USAID assistance helped Indonesia take a major step in 2002 towards improved government accountability and responsiveness by amending the constitution to allow direct election and presidential and vice presidential candidates, the creation of second chamber of the National Parliament composed of regional representatives, and the elimination of all non-elected members from the National Parliament -- including military appointees.	Semi-annual report from grantees

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

497-007 Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened	Yes			USAID support contributed to more vocal leadership by moderate mass-based Muslim organizations calling for peace and tolerance.	USAID implementor reports.
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USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

497-010 Decentralized and Participatory Local Government	Yes			USAID technical assistance and training to 80 local governments has improved capacity to provide more effective services that are planned, budgeted, financed, and implemented with increasing levels of effectiveness, citizen participation and transparency.	Indonesia Rapid Decentralization Assessment data for 2002. USAID implementor data and reports.
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USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

497-007 Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened	Yes			USAID supported over 250 advocacy campaigns organized by human rights, labor, environmental and women's groups, often taking considerable risk. One local organization successfully mediated between security forces and the Free Papua Movement to avert a confrontation in an isolated mountain district in Papua.
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Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

497-009 Impact of Conflicts and Crises Reduced	Yes			USAID provided assistance to IDPs in Aceh, Maluku, Sulawesi, Kalimantan and Madura, including the construction of over 10,000 houses, rehabilitation of community infrastructures, income generating activities. OFDA funded mobile health teams to provide critical health care in conflict areas.	NGO partner data and reports. Includes IDP victims of natural disasters.
Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	296,909 Male	358,415 Female	655,324 Total		NGO partner data and reports. Includes IDP victims of natural disasters.

USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

497-009 Impact of Conflicts and Crises Reduced	Yes			TAP partners responded rapidly with life-saving food and non-food items to the over 300,000 people displaced by devastating flood that hit Jakarta in February 2002.	NGO partners data and reports.
Number of beneficiaries	660324				NGO partner data and reports.
Crude mortality rates	%				
Child malnutrition rates	%				
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	No				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		

Number of beneficiaries (children under
age 15)

0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	
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